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and selfish reasons which are at work impelling and justifying unity, the author presents what he believes to be a feasible and effective means of securing the desired end—a treaty between the two countries covering certain subjects which would naturally precede any political bond, were such a bond eventually to come. His suggestions as to what subjects the treaty should embrace are five: The voluntary admission of Canada into the Union; a common citizenship between the citizens of the United States and the British Empire; absolute freedom of commercial intercourse between the two countries; an uniform standard of money and of weights and measures; and a permanent arbitration tribunal to which all disputes should be referred.

The sound sense of the author is nowhere marked more clearly than by this proposed scheme of unification. Freedom of commercial intercourse and other like measures are emphasized, for he recognizes that the strongest ties, after all, are the ties of business and social life; only let these be sufficiently strong, and political unity of some sort will follow as surely and naturally as day follows the night. In his suggestions of common citizenship and admission of Canada, approval is given to ideas which perhaps by many will still be regarded as visionary; yet as is pointed out, there can be no satisfactory and permanent bond of union which does not eventually embrace those features.

One is rather amused to find "duty" classed as one of the "*selfish*" causes which provoke and support an alliance." However, "duty" has so subtle a way in this life of turning up on the side of self-interest, that possibly one ought not to hitch over such a classification.

Mr. Dos Passos' style reveals his profession. The work is a logical, easy-flowing argument, well built, strongly supported and, above all, clearly stated—in every respect an admirable presentation of the case for Anglo-Saxon unity.

S. W. E.

*Where and How, a Handbook of Incorporation.* By John S. Parker. Brown-Green Co., New York. 1903. Paper, pp. 164.

The corporation laws of New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, West Virginia and South Dakota are digested and compared with a view to furnishing immediate and accurate information as to the most desirable State in which to incorporate, according to the nature and needs of the particular corporation to be formed. The matter is systematically arranged, and shows a thorough knowledge of the corporation laws of the States mentioned. An important addition is made by giving a chapter on the taxation of domestic and of foreign business corporations in New York.

J. J. F.

*Handbook of the Law of Principal and Agent.* By Francis B. Tiffany, author of *Death by Wrongful Act*, *Law of Sales*, etc. West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn. Sheep. 609 pages.

One is puzzled to know just what niche in legal literature this latest work of Mr. Tiffany fills. The practitioner will not find it as

useful to him as other books upon the same subject. It does not display the depth of research apparent in Story, nor has it the fulness of detail we find in Mechem; its citations of cases are brief; and the value of the index is diminished by numerous cross-references. It is perhaps intended especially for the student. As one of the "Hornbook" series, it has the advantage of emphasizing the salient features of the law with which it deals. But one wonders if too easy access to these does not induce a superficial examination of their hardly less important qualifications. And it is questionable whether there is time to take up in classroom work so long a treatise upon a subject which, after all, is hardly more than a subdivision of the law of contracts. Yet in itself the work is well done; it formulates in clear, terse language the leading principles of the law of agency; and, for one who desires to familiarize himself with these, it will repay a close reading.

W. M. M.